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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1920

True benevolence is to love all
men. Recompense injury with jus-
tice and kindness with kindness.
—Confucius.

Stand by the Administration

The voters of Phoenix next Tuesday, April 6, will reach a most momentous decision, regarding the future of the city. That decision will determine whether Phoenix which is now moving forward rapidly under certain definite constructive policies shall continue to progress or whether it shall be brought to a halt by a change of policies.

There is only one thing before the voters. It is something that occurs in nearly every election. It is the "irrepressible conflict" between the "ins" and the "outs", though in this case, the public is much more deeply interested in it than it usually is in a struggle between an existing government and those who desire to succeed it.

The situation has been somewhat confused by other matters which are called issues but really are not—the moral question and the labor question. They have been arbitrarily interjected and we believe that, generally, they will be disregarded, and that the question will be narrowed down to these inquiries:

Has the present administration made a good record?

Does it give promise of future as well as past usefulness?

In the present formative state can we afford the risk of making a change which would involve a total change of policies?

We think that Phoenix cannot afford the risk. We are in the midst of a stream which must be crossed. The present administration has been a very satisfactory one if not a perfect one. No disinterested person has made an accusation against it of a sin of commission or a serious sin of omission. Every charge which has been made against it may be traced to a selfish impulse or worse. For every charge which has been made in the course of the campaign "there's a reason" and not a good one. Those who entertain these reasons dare not advance them.

Another issue which is only collateral, really a part of the main issue, is the redwood pipe contract, concerning which the opponents of the administration have promulgated much misinformation and have made charges, some of them, perhaps, based on ignorance and others without any basis whatever, a fact of which the accusers are aware. In the matter of that contract the city commission has acted in the open and upon the most expert advice obtainable; on the experience of scores of cities with redwood pipe, in every case of which it has given satisfaction.

Here, simply, is what is before the people. There is nothing else but the characters of the candidates for mayor and commissioners, the official records of five of them and the private records of all of them.

We are supporting for mayor W. H. Plunkett and for commissioners, J. A. R. Irvine and C. W. Barnett. We are not opposing on personal grounds George U. Young, Frank Wood or J. M. Shott. We only believe that they are committed to the policy of tearing down what has been built up and the removal of foundations on which we expected to see splendid structures rise.

They have proposed nothing constructive. They have conjured up defects and have not even suggested remedies for these imaginary defects. Phoenix cannot afford a government so constituted.

Stand by the administration and help to put into effect the constructive policies for which it stands.

The Birthplace of the Storm

Weather Forecaster Cox of Chicago confirming a recent disclosure by The Republican, of Arizona as a breeder of storms, states that one of the two storms which collaborated for the destruction wrought throughout the country, on Sunday, had its origin in Southern Arizona. It was a development and an exaggeration of that disturbance we felt last Friday night when the wind-whipped rain dashed against window panes, caromed along roofs and swished through tree tops.

It wasn't much of a storm here. We have had many a worse one. But it recruited to itself and mobilized as it went, many smaller storms. And it carried the Arizona brand by which it has been scientifically identified. We hope that the comity of the states will not be disturbed because of this positive identification, by suits brought against us by Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio and other commonwealths which were ravaged by our tumultuous offspring.

And here is something else—proof that both the Odyssey and the Aeneid were wrong as to the location of the cave of the winds under the custody of Aeolus. It was not in a vast cave in a small group of islands north of Sicily that the "friend of the gods and controller of the winds" kept watch over his restless, growing wards. Nor was it in a cave on a floating island where the wind guardian released his charges from bags at the demand of Poseidon. It was here in Arizona that hell broke loose and the winds swept over the mountains to churn the seas and devastate the lands.

The old compilers of traditions and the doings of the gods got many things wrong, so palpably so that a line was drawn between myths which had been exploded and history which had not yet been convicted.

What Time Hath Wrought

Forty years ago in Phoenix there were numerous blacksmith shops though there were no spreading chestnut trees, thanks to the limitations of our

flora. All over the country the blacksmith shop flourished. Forty years is a considerable stretch to the day of the blacksmith shop with its leather aproned, red shirted Hercules or more properly, Cyclops, the ringing anvil, the spark shower which he turned in the direction of inquisitive boys which hung about the smithy door, the slowly shaping horseshoe and the stamping steed and the scent of his burning hoof as the still redhot shoe was tentatively adjusted to it.

The village blacksmith, "and a mighty man was he" was the village tinker. He fixed everything that needed fixing. But with all his mechanical versatility he has been pushed aside until few of him remain. Scores of garages have taken his place in Phoenix. The village blacksmith shop with few exceptions has undergone a transformation.

It is now what we may call an "automithy." There is a lathe and an oxy-acetylene welding plant. The horses of the plow have been supplanted by the tractor and there are almost as many breeds of tractors as there were formerly breeds of horses. There is not even a horse shoe hanging over the door for good luck. But there is a half dozen broken down automobiles out in front or within the double doors in the process of regeneration.

The sign of the village blacksmith now, if not displayed on the shop, would if put into words, say, "Autos Repaired and Fitters Fixed."

But somewhere the blacksmith must be preserved. The horse is not yet extinct though as long as twenty years ago many people were trying to establish him in a niche next door to the dodo. It will be a long time before we see the last of the horse and while the horse lasts there must be the horseshoe. The most expert mechanic in the most advanced garage in Phoenix could not make a horseshoe to save his imperishable soul. We can never take the horseshoe from the door.

The Collar

The consumer has at last got it in the neck. While his suits and his shoes were availing he could for a long time buy linen collars at the same old price, two for a quarter, at most fifteen cents apiece. It was not long ago that we were warned by a clerk in a Phoenix clothing establishment that collars would shortly go to thirty cents. It was not a mere premonition. They have gone, though it is possible, buying them in quantity of say two or more to get them at some places yet for twenty-five cents apiece. The prediction is now made that the thirty-five cent collar is comping and it is not certain that the price will stop there.

We know more about the collar business than we do about many others in which prices have been rising so amazingly. And perhaps what we have learned about the collar trade may be some light on the others.

The collar makers tell us that the increasing price of linen and the higher wages of labor have made the new prices necessary and justifiable. We might think so if it were not for the rest that we have learned.

We know among other things that in 1919 the largest American collar concern had a net profit of \$5,153,123 against \$1,871,162 the year before. Its dividends were 150 per cent greater last year than in 1918. Its 1919 surplus after taxes, depreciation, all expenses and dividends were subtracted, was more than 1000 per cent larger than for the year 1918.

In these circumstances we could hardly expect to buy collars for less than thirty cents apiece. And we think that when the collar manufacturers find how easily they have got away with it, they will not hesitate to raise the price to, say, fifty cents.

If the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, the last of the Romanoffs can live in a box car where she was found recently by the Red Cross, American aristocrats may yet find a way to cheat the greed of the landlord.

Candidate are learning that when one throws his hat in the ring he uncovers his record as well as his head.

LEAVE IT TO MA!

The day is close at hand when pa, returning from his work, will find the carpets off the floors and the pictures piled up on chairs and tables. The curtains are gone, too, and there's a ladder in the parlor left there by the man who is cleaning the wallpaper.

The beds are gaping because the mattresses are in the yard getting aired and the odor of scrub soap suds fills the air. Pa makes a misstep and his footstep is imprinted in the fresh paint on the floor. Amid this scene of desolation stands ma with her dusting cap on and her sleeves rolled to her elbows. All tucked under she is, and yet smiling, as if rejoicing at the seeming ruin she has wrought.

"This is a fine mess," says pa.

"Suppose you stay home and do this work," ma hits back sharply.

"Women aren't happy unless they upset the house at least once a year," pa goes on.

(Every family knows the rest of this familiar dialog.)

Well, the next evening pa must rehang the pictures, grumbling the while at the utter folly of tearing the household apart only to put it together again. By the end of the week, chaos has given way to order, and everything is back in its place, and the floors shine with their new coats of paint, and ma says: "Well, what do you think of it now?" And pa answers: "It looks all right to me." Just leave it to ma. She knows.

MOVIES IN HISTORY

Every moving picture is a contribution, for the benefit of posterity, to the history of our time, its manners, its customs, its thoughts, its virtues and its follies.

To the schoolboy of the year 1925 will not be merely something to be memorized out of books. History will be visualized and made real for him by the moving pictures that are being made now. The people of our time will not be mere history book ghosts to this boy, but living creatures who smile at him and walk and play and love and hate and work and eat.

If only we had today moving pictures of the times of Washington and Lincoln! Imagine! Imagine! A Fourth of July celebration with moving pictures of the signing of the Declaration!

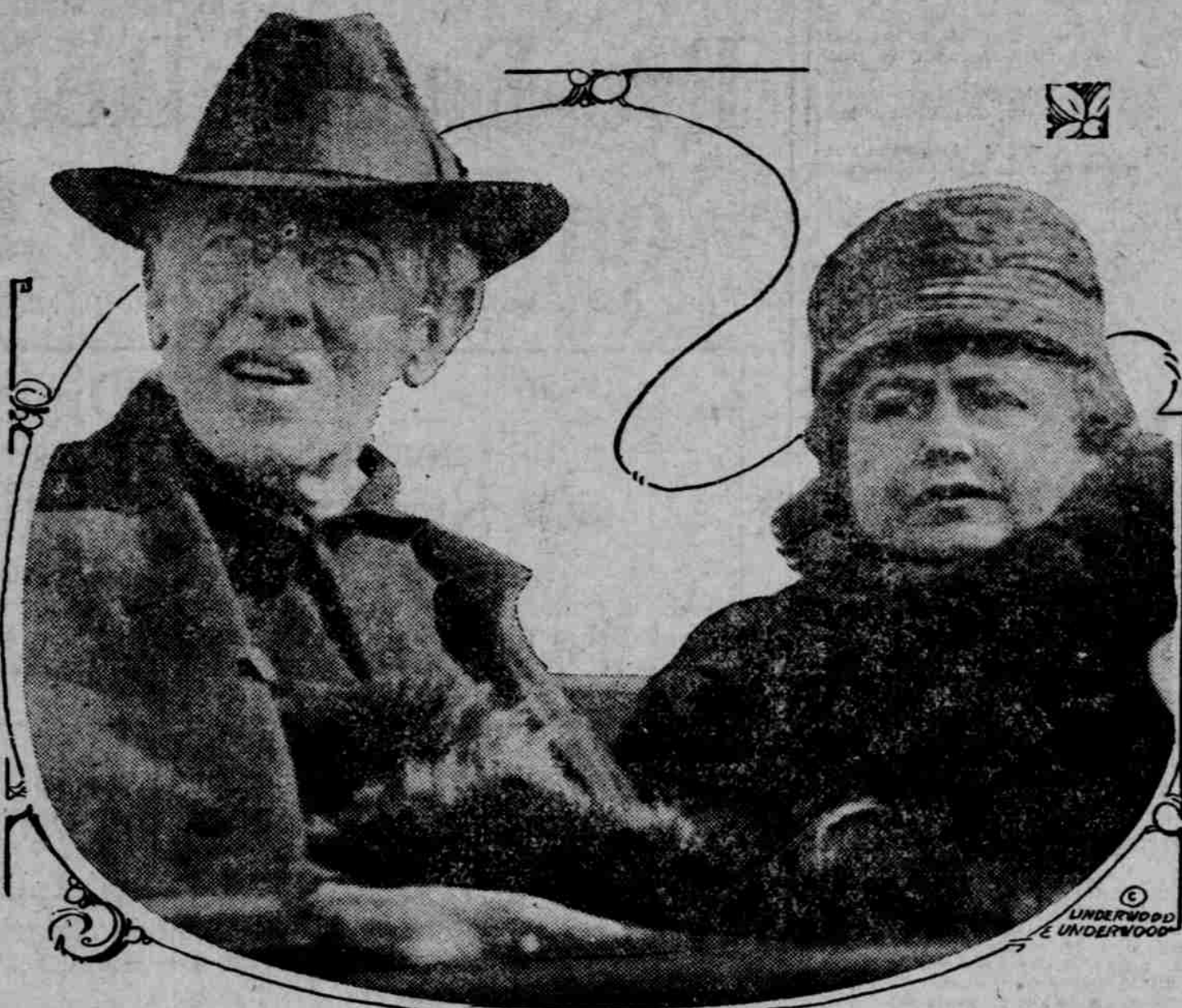
The historical value of moving picture plays will be as great as that of movies of current events. The 1920 photoplay exhibited in the year 1925 will serve as an exposition of the social life and manners of this period.

And, despite its faults, the present generation will make a fairly good showing when it appears in the movies before posterity in 1925 and thereafter. The school boys of that time may laugh at some of the ways of their ancestors, but, in the main, they will agree that they were a pretty good sort at that.

Schroeder says the wind drove him backward 200 miles an hour while he was traveling forward 100 miles an hour. This sort of progress is hard to understand unless one studies the senate.

Every time England sends a shipment of gold to bolster up the pound, the dollar's tail slinks a little further between its legs.

The coal strike commission is wonderfully original. It suggests raising wages and taking it out of the consumer.

PRESIDENT WILSON TODAY
First "Closeup" Shows Him Thinner

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has grown much thinner, as the first "closeup" photograph taken since his illness, shows. The lines on his face are more pronounced.

Why is an Airbrake?

Two men argued in a street car as to the operation of an air-brake and their talk became highly technical and scientific. They put it up to the motorman.

"You're both wrong," said that worthy. "You see it's this way—when I turn this little dinkus here, it fills the pipes full of vacuum and that stops the car."

It isn't quite so. The advantage of the air-brake lies in the ease with which great power can be applied to stop the car. There are powerful springs that force the brakes toward the wheels all of the

time. These springs are connected with plungers, something like those in a bicycle pump. These "pumps" are kept filled with air under high pressure.

To bring the car to a slow stop the motorman turns a valve that lets the air out of these "pumps" very slowly. That lets the plungers sing and the springs pull the brakes against the wheels and slow down the car.

If there is an accident and the motorman wants to stop the car quickly he lets all of the air out of the "pumps" at once and the springs pull the brake shoes against the wheels very rapidly.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY

From The Phoenix Herald, which was absorbed by The Arizona Republican in 1899, and for a time was published as an evening edition

Wednesday, March 31, 1880

Goldman & Co. have erected a new awning in front of their establishment. The administrator of the estate of King S. Woolsey has a notice to creditors in this issue.

Mrs. C. A. Luke, who recently went to California for surgical treatment, had last Monday an operation that nearly killed her. Her condition was critical yesterday, though better than the day before.

We learn that John H. Marion will soon launch a ship on the journalistic sea of Phoenix. That gentleman is a well-known newspaper writer, having conducted several journals with ability in this territory. The democracy of this section will no doubt hail his advent with joy.

In considering the amount of patronage you will give to such a paper as the Herald, it must be borne in mind that such an establishment is no mean business to the town. It gives constant employment to no less than six men and expends fully \$400 each month in wages alone to employees. (It is further pointed out that thus the Herald is a considerable aid to circulation without which the body politic can no more exist than the human body.)

The Black Canyon coach this morning brought in Pauline Markham, J. Solomon and G. F. Mackey. (Miss Markham was a noted actress of her day, a favorite of the metropolitan stage. For some reason she came west and settled at Prescott. She was a lavish contributor to the gayety of the territory at that time and without her it would have been by no means drab.)

Owners of dogs who dislike to see their canines shot are directed to the advertisement of "Mad Dogs" on this page.

MAD DOGS

Whereas hydrophobia exists among the dogs in Phoenix, several having gone mad and others bitten by rabid dogs, all persons will keep their dogs chained or otherwise confined for 40 days from April 1, 1880. All dogs found running at large on the streets of this town on and after April 1, 1880, will be subject to be shot.

R. S. THOMAS, Sheriff.
A. D. LEMON, Dist. Atty.
J. T. ALSAP and J. H. LIVELY, Supervisors.

"James Reilly, editor of the Expositor (of Phoenix) is on a visit to friends in Yuma. He talks rather discouragingly of the newspaper business and he is thinking seriously of parting with the Expositor and moving down to Tombstone and engaging in mining."

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THE BOYS IN THE OTHER CAR

BY GROVE



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Did the value of farm products show an increase last year over that of the previous year? A. M. A.

A. The department of agriculture says that 1919 was the most prosperous year in the history of American farming. The estimated value of last year's crops, animals, and animal products, was placed at \$4,882,000,000, and increase of \$2,500,000,000 over 1918. This farm turnover represents an average income of nearly \$4,000 for each of the 6,000,000 farms in the United States. It is about equal to the sum it cost the United States to engage in the world war, and about five times as great as the amount it will cost to run the government during the next fiscal year.

Q. How many submarines did the United States have in operation during the world war? Q. E. E.

A. Uncle Sam had 87 U-boats scouring the seas during the recent war.

Q. When did granulated sugar first come into use? T. D.

A. The bureau of plant industry says that granulated sugar, as we know it commercially, first began to replace brown sugar about 40 years ago. Before that time it was used only to a small extent.

Q. Can a citizen of the United States be deported for being a communist? J. Q. S.

A. The naturalization bureau says that a citizen of the United States cannot be deported. Only those communists who are not citizens of the country are subject to deportation for their activities against the government.

Q. For import purposes, is canned whale held to be meat or fish? E. C. A. The bureau of markets says that it was recently decided that canned whale meat is not "meat" within the meaning of the tariff act, which admits free of duty meats of all kinds. The United States board of appraisers classifies the flesh of whale as "fish in packages, not specially provided for." On this class of goods a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem is levied.

Q. In cutting for partners in bridge, when two cards of equal face value are cut, how do they rank? W. W.

A. When two cards of equal face value are drawn in cutting for partners or for the deal, the highest suit in bidding is the lowest in cutting. For example, spades are highest in bidding but lowest in computing the winner of the cut. In cutting the ace is low.

Q. Which noise can be heard the farthest, artillery or thunder? E. B. G.

A. The greatest distance at which thunder can be heard is 14 to 18 miles, but it is not generally heard at a greater distance than nine miles. In the recent war, the shell and bomb explosions, and the noise of the machine guns of the Germans and the allies in France, were heard in the eastern part of England, at distances up to 150 miles.

Q. Where is the wettest place on earth? P. A. K.

A. Cherrapongee, in southwestern Assam, India, is the wettest place in the world. The annual rainfall there has reached 305 inches.

Q. How does the female population of the leading countries compare with that of the male? J. H. H.

A. The latest available compilation shows the United States to be the only one of the four leading countries of the world where the male population outnumbered the female. The proportion of females to each thousand males is as follows: United States, 954; England, 1068; Germany, 1096; France, 1033.

Q. Did Napoleon say that a man has a right to take his own life? H. F.

A. He said that a man had a right to suicide if "his death will do no harm to anybody, and life is a torment to him."

Q. What percentage of the inhabitants of the United States live to be 100 years of age? C. B. G.

A. The number of centenarians reported in this country in 1919 was equal to four for each 100,000 of the total population. The corresponding ratio in 1850 was 11.

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Republican Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical, and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and enclose two-cent stamp for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.)

POLES RESIST ATTACKS

WARSAW, March 29.—Polish troops facing Russian bolshevik forces on the Podolian front have repulsed repeated attacks by the enemy during the past two days and have recovered some territory lost last week, according to an official statement issued at general headquarters today.

FOLLOWS MASTER TO BEYOND

PRESCOTT, Ariz., March 29.—"Bub," a white dog belonging to Orick Jackson, veteran newspaper man who died here last week, has followed his master out of life. Just before his death, Jackson expressed the wish to have the inseparable companion of his last eight years killed after he had passed out. The dog's master's wish was evidence he realized his master had gone. The request was carried out.

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



THE young lady across the way says some people never seem to realize the danger of writing letters and she notices that in almost every divorce suit a correspondent is mentioned.